



AAM 2024 ICAO'S FIRST ADVANCED
AIR MOBILITY SYMPOSIUM

The UK Advanced Air Mobility Emissions Savings Opportunity

Darrell Swanson

Director & Co-Founder, EAMaven

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Introduction

About EA Maven

Electric Aviation Maven Ltd (EA Maven) is a management consultancy firm focusing on solving the key challenges in the area of AAM infrastructure through the provision of RAM/AAM strategy support, demand modelling, infrastructure design and due diligence services. EA Maven is a leading expert in advanced air mobility demand modelling, system planning and infrastructure design. Our clients' portfolio comprises OEMs, airports, airlines, infrastructure investors, governments and more. Our aim is to help our clients assess the potential that RAM/AAM revolution will bring to their business.



Darrell Swanson - Director / Co-Founder

- Extensive advisory experience to AAM players, supporting clients with go-to-market strategies, infrastructure planning, and regulatory challenges, AAM demand modelling, and market analysis
- Expert in the UK market as board member of British Aviation Group, a representative body for UK companies in the airport and aviation sector
- Former advisor to NASA on electric aviation infrastructure and business model and various leadership roles in aviation consultancy companies

32 years of experience

- MBA, Strategy, Finance, Entrepreneurship, Cass Business School
- MSc, Airport Planning and Management, Loughborough University



Jarek Zych - Director / Co-Founder

- Jarek specializes in demand modelling for AAM, air service development and traffic forecasting for airports, and network, fleet and schedule planning / strategy for airlines
- Significant experience in the UK, US and European markets, advising aviation clients in/out of Europe, US
- Former Sales Engineer EMEA at Cirium and Managing Consultant at Avia Solutions (GE Capital Aviation Services)

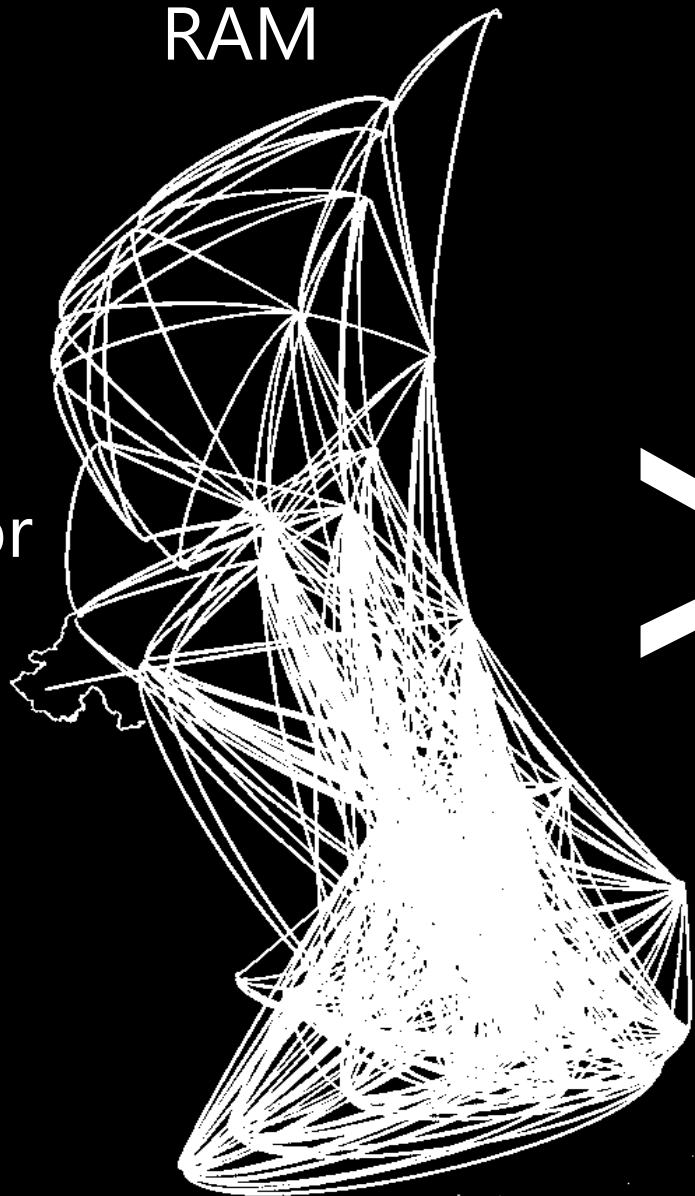
19 years of experience

- Postgraduate, Airports Financing, Warsaw School of Economics
- MSc, International Management, University of Warsaw
- BSc, Civil Engineering, Polytechnique

Total UK AAM Potential Summary

Routes Network

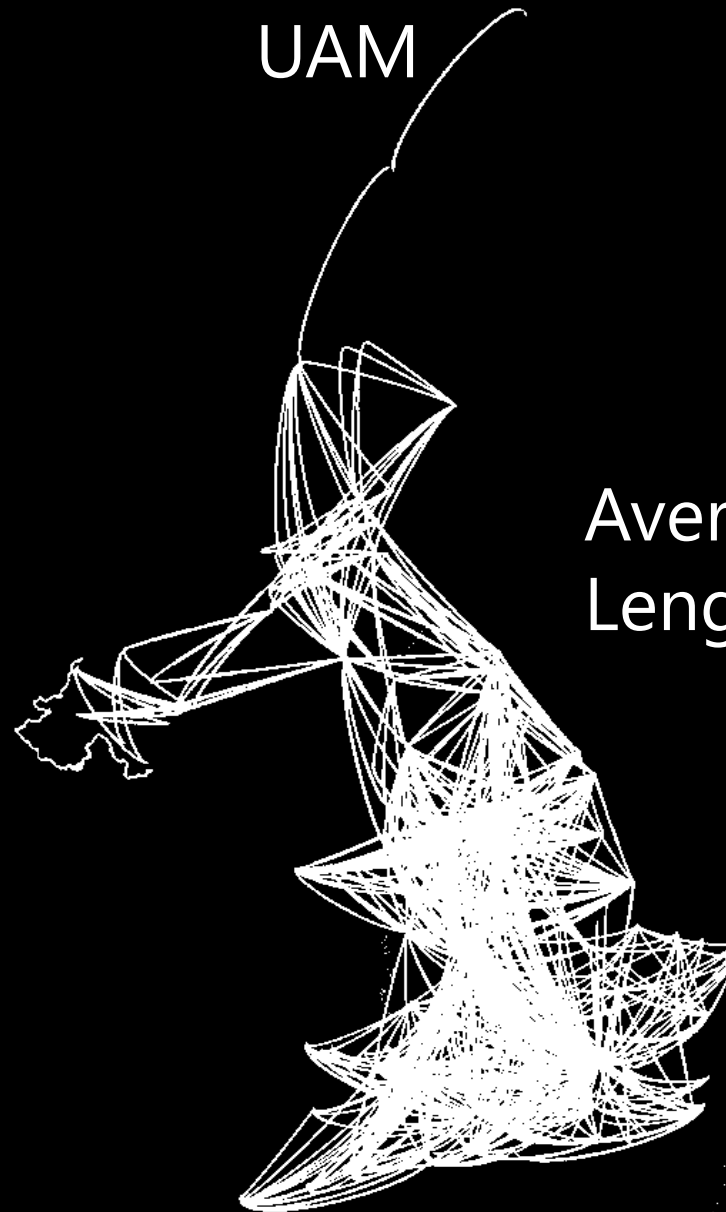
RAM



Average Sector
Length 143mi



UAM



Average Sector
Length 71mi

Total UK AAM Potential Summary


RAM

 **63/684** airports*/routes**

 **TM – 430.7m** travellers annually***


 **82.5%** of journeys by car producing significant carbon emissions

 **21.9%** business, **78.1%** leisure/VFR travellers


 **47.2m** hours saved weekly/annually if switched to RAM**** 5.4k years annually!


UAM

 **264/994** cities/routes identified with at least 96k travellers per year with 49 routes having over 1m travellers per year

 **TM – 316.8m** travellers annually***

 **75%** of journeys by car producing significant carbon emissions

 **33.3%** business vs **66.4%** leisure/VFR travellers

 **27.8m** hours saved weekly/annually if switched to UAM**** 3.2k years annually!

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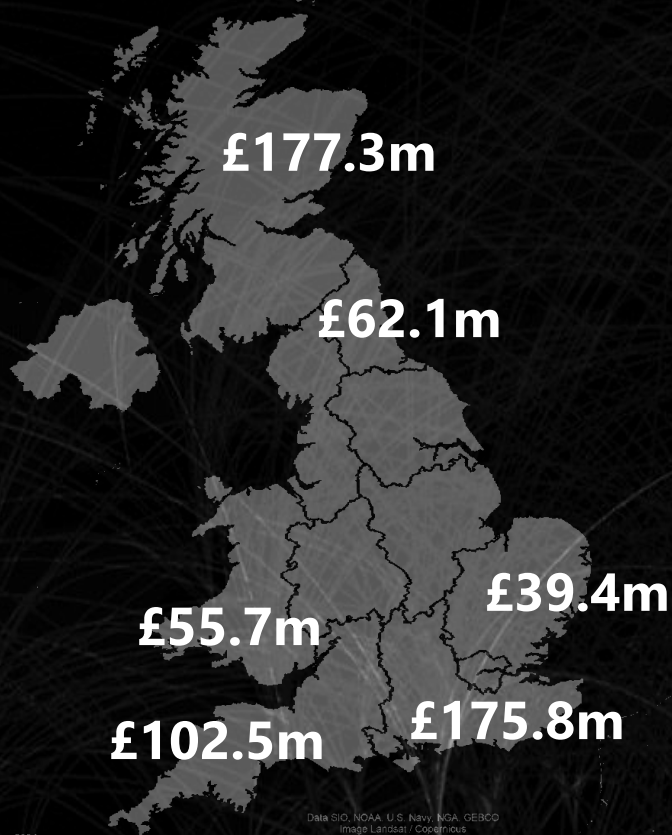
* Based on LAU1 UK spatial division of 400 shapes. Each airport and its respective catchment based on the shape where each airport is located plus the adjacent shapes.
** Total possible routings between all airports and their respective catchment areas with a minimum distance of 70 statute miles. Excluding routes touching London.
*** Sum of all travellers on 1,706 routes analysed. Demand numbers based on airports' catchment areas.

* Cities selected based certain sifting criteria.
** Total possible routings between all cities based on 3 main selection criteria: distance (50-120 statute miles), population (min 20k inhabitants per city), min travellers
*** Sum of all travellers on 994 routes analysed. Demand scaled down based on population distribution (city-city demand adjustment).
**** Based on mixed capture rates of top 994 routes. Time savings based on flight vs car/rail travel time ratios for biz and leisure. Economic stimulation based on the DfT WebTag data.

Total UK AAM Potential Summary

Economic Boost by Top Regions (annually)

RAM



UAM



£1.1bn per year****

Economic stimulation through increased productivity



615.9m per year****

Economic stimulation through increased productivity

Total UK AAM Potential Summary

Aircraft, Stands, Energy, Hydrogen & Carbon Emissions

RAM



Up to 1,5k aircraft required*



448.3k/214.7k tonnes

Carbon emission savings (on people switching from cars and rail) annually assuming using 100% of SAF/JET A fuel**



120.9k tonnes – H2 Aircraft

Carbon emission savings (on people switching from cars and rail) annual assuming using Hydrogen (22% of blue and 78% grey hydrogen)***

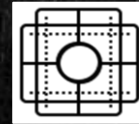


2,730 GWh to create the 52m kg of hydrogen for an all-hydrogen system

UAM



Up to 2.2k aircraft required*



905/314 stands/vertiports required**

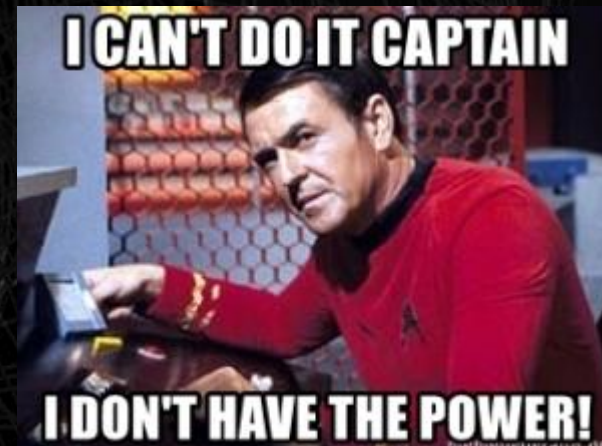


178k tonnes

Carbon emission savings annually**



849.1 GWh cumulative energy required annually**



* Assuming all routes are operated. Calculations based on a 9-seater aircraft; performance based on various OEMs. Annual aircraft utilisation at max 2000hrs.
 ** Across all routes
 *** CO2 emission of 9kg per 1kg of grey hydrogen and 2kg of CO2 per 1kg of blue hydrogen.

* Assuming all routes are operated. Calculations based on a 4-seater aircraft; performance based on various OEMs. Annual aircraft utilisation at max 2800hrs
 ** Across all routes

Total UK AAM Potential Summary

Airline/Operator Revenues



RAM

£2.8bn Annual operator ticket revenue

£621m
Annual airport operator revenue from landing and ground handling charges

£203m
Annual airport operator revenue from passenger charges



UAM

£2.27bn Annual operator ticket revenue

£495.3m
Annual vertiport operator revenues from landing and ground handling charges

£100.9m
Annual revenues for vertiport operators from energy

£953m
Capital cost of infrastructure excluding planning application and design costs

UAM or RAM

Which is potentially more economically significant?

Measure	RAM	<>	UAM	Total/Note
Cities/Airports	63	<	264	327
Average Sector Length (mi)	143	>	76	
Potential Routes	684	<	994	1,678
Target market	430	>	316	
Hours Saved (m hours)	47.2	>	27	74.2
Economic Impact (£bn) increased productivity	1.1	>	0.61	£1.71bn
Operator revenues (£bn) tickets sales	2.8	>	2.27	£5.07bn
Routes/City or Airport	10.9	>	3.8	RAM is 3 x bigger than UAM
Economic Impact/City or Airport £m	15.9	>	3.8	RAM is 8 x bigger than UAM



- In terms of potential economic impact, RAM is 8.16x bigger than UAM
- This is because RAM offers more utility to travellers in terms of potential time savings and hence the ability for them to be more economically productive.
- An additional contributory factor is that the catchment area for airports in this study are larger than cities given the longer range of fixed wing aircraft attributing to increased utility of RAM flights. This approach is consistent with airport catchment area analysis.

THANK YOU!

Darrell Swanson
Director | Co-Founder

darrell@eamaven.com
www.eamaven.com

Jarek Zych
Director | Co-Founder

jarek.zych@eamaven.com
www.eamaven.com

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Thank You!